NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL

OF THE UNITED STATES AND FALCON

AT NEW ORLEANS. San Francisco to New Orleans, via Panama,

in Nineteen Days. PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE MINES.

Over Two and a Quarter Millions in Gold en route to New York.

EXTREME DULNESS OF TRADE.

Acquittal of Captain Sampson, of the Wrecked Steamer Independence.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Partial List of the Foreign Appointments. THE REMAINDER NOT AGREED UPON.

FATAL ACCIDENTS-MARKET REPORTS. die., die., die.

The News from California

NEW ORLHANS, May 21, 1853. The steamship United States arrived at this port yester

day in five days and two hours from Aspinwall.

She brings San Francisco papers of the 30th April, and a number of passengers brought down to Pavama by the steamship Golden Gate. The run from San Francisco to New Orleans has thus

occupied but nineteen days.

The steamship Falcon arrived here to day in six and

a half days from Aspinwall, bringing the California malls and sixty passengers.

The Georgia would sail on the evening of the 15th, for

New York, with two hundred passengers and \$2,300,000

lision with three ships being towed down. The U.S. was alightly damaged, but the ship Quebes, which cleared here yesterday for New York, sunk to her deck. The other vessels were not injured. Several towboats have gone down to attempt to raise the Quebec. The Falcon reports that the passengers from New York by the Uncle Sam and Union, were obliged to take passage on the Pacific mail steamship, in consequence of

ident to the Winfield Scott. The steamship Crescent City sailed from Aspinwall for

New York on the evening of the 14th instant. The health of the isthmus was good.

The steamship Golden Gate, on her passage down to Panama, one night came in collision with another steam-er, supposed to be the Sierra Nevada. The Golden Gate sustained only slight injury, and as the other steamer kept on her way it is supposed she was not materially

The Grand Jury of the District Court of San Francisco had ignored the bill brought against Capt. Sampson, o the steamer Independence, for manslaughter, but said if they had the power they would bring bills against the owners and agents of the Vanderbilt line, on account o the miserable outfit, unseaworthiness and otheracts, and

over one hundred lives.

We find no mention of the amount of gold taken out by this mall, but the accounts from the mines appear to be of a very favorable character.

Senate, on the 20th April, the bill for the exten sion of the city front of San Francisco was Indefinitely postponed by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Gover-

The Legislature would finally adjourn on the 11th o

Two fires had occurred at San Francisco, but they were fortunately extinguished before any damage of im-

The banking house of Page, Eacon & Co. had been robbed of \$3,000.

Later dates from China had been received at San Fran-

The Alia California says that business continues very duil for the leading articles, with still further depression There is but little chance of prices remunerating shippers during the present season.

FLOUR-Rather firmer, but the stocks being generally Leavy, there is but little chance of improvement in Provisions generally have a declining tendency

ADAMANTINE CANDLES have declined to 28c.

Arrived at San Francisco April 28, bark Oid Hickory, om New York Nov 27.

THE News from Washington.
THE POREIGN APPOINTMENTS UNDECIDED - NAMES OF SOME OF THE SELECTED-LONG CABINET SITTING-ALL SORTS OF RUMORS AFLOAT, ETC.

SPRIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK BURALD. It was supposed the foreign appointments would be concluded to day; they are, however, still undecided. The members of the Cabinet were at the White House all day. Any quantity of rumors are floating about; but as the give any information, the rumors are at best but guess-work, which may or may not turn out correct. It is use less, therefore, to give them. There are several appoint ments yet undetermined, which may change the whole programme. By Tuesday, at farthest, the question will be

The mission to France will probably remain open for the present. As yet nothing has been decided with re-This is also the case with the Commission

ership to China. It is all o said that no change for the present will be made in the chargeship to Fortugal, the resident minister at Constantinople, the charge at Venezuela, and at Rome Ard it is further said that Sardinia will not be touched

just now, unless Robert Dale Owen, of Indians, should Peter J. Vicom, of New Jersey, goes as Minister to Ber I'm. The New Jersey mon have been quarrelling over two

ing thrown overboard, and a full mission given to a man who was not in the emeute. missionership to the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Bendinger, of Virginia, left here this evening with the promise of a Chargeship.

Mr. Mcade, of Virginia, will also get a Chargeship.

I Sam Medary, of Ohio, goes to Chill, not to Brazil, as has been stated. Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, goes to Bassia, as w.

announced several weeks ago. Mr. Trousdale, of Tennescee, as we announced som days ago, goes to Brazil. The names given above can be relied upon as correct

Items from Baltimore.

THE BALTIMORE AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP LINE-

PATAL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT, ETC.

BALTIMORE, May 21, 1853. Steamship Company passed the Senate to-day. Also, the bill to incorporate the Elyaville Raiiroad, which will con

nect the Beltimore and Ohio with the Philadelphia road.

An unknown lady was run over and instantly killed today, by a railroad car, on Pratt street.

New Orleans papers of Sunday lass are at hand, but
they do not contain an item of pews worth telegraphing.

WARRINGTON, May 21-10 P. M.
The jury on the Gardner case are still locked up. Rumor says they stand nine for acquittal and three for

NEW ORIMANS, May 21, 1863. The steamship Empire City has just arrived from Ha vana, with dates to the 18th instant. The news is quite unimportant. Thomas Strickland, third officer of the Empire City, fell overboard on the 18th instant, and was

Schooner Ceylon Ashore

Nonrolk, May 21, 1853.

The schooner Ceylon, hence for Boston, with a cargo of corn, is ashore near Cape Henry. The cargo is conside rably damaged, and the vessel has bilged. Cor saved.

MUNIFICENT REQUEST-TWO YOUNG MEN DROWNED BOSTON, May 21, 1853. Bosron, May 21, 1853.

The late Robert G. Shaw, of this city, bequeathed in his will the sum of \$110,000, to be set apart at interest by his executors until it shall amount to \$400,000, this sum then to be known as the "Shaw Fund," and to be

dren under the age of ten years. Last night two young men of Newburyport, named John Forter and Charles Moseley, (the former a son of the treasurer of the Globe Mills, and 'the latter of Ebenezer Moseley, a sawyer,) were drowned while sailing upon Kimball's pend West Amesbury, the boat having cap-sized. A hat of one of the drowned parties and the up set boat is all that has yet been found.

appropriated for the benefit of destitute mariners' chil-

Diarkets.

New Orleans, May 19, 1853.
Cotton has been in fair demand to-day, mostly for Regland; prices exhibit no change. New pork has declined of \$15, at which \$500 bbls. were sold. Ohlo flour has declined to \$4 20. Sterling exchange is at \$9\forall a 9\forall prices.

New Orleans, May 20, 1853.
Cotton—Sales to day 2.000 bales, at unchanged prices. Sales of the week \$10,000 bales. The excess of receipts at this port over the same time last year now amount to 239,000 bales, and at all the Southern ports 258,000 bales. The stock on hand here is 109,000 bales.

Col. Benton on the National Central Highway. The following letter of invitation was addressed to Colonel Benton on his recent visit to the Western

BRUNSWICK, Mo., May 3, 1853.

Hon. Thomas H. Benton:—

Dear Sir—We, a portion of your fellow citizens of this vicinity, without political distinction, learning that you are on your way to Kansas, Mo., to open the question of the Great Central Pacific Railway, would question of the Great Central Pacific Ranway, would most respectfully ask you to designate a day when we may have the pleasure of hearing you speak in Brunswick. Very truly, &c.

CHARLES DEBRICKSON, and many others.

CHARLES DERRICKSON, and many others.

CHARLES DERRICKSON, and many others.

CHARLES DERRICKSON, and many others.

COL. BENTON'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN—Your very acceptable invitation has been duly received, and will be complied with, but not at this time. A long absence from home leaves me no time to turn to the right or left, or stop a day, in this voyage to the West, undertaken solely to see a small pioneer party set out to explore the route to the Pacific, which is recommended by Fremont and Leroux, and which the map shows to be the shortest and most direct, and most central between the United States and the Pacific ocean. Your invitation comes—as such a one should do—from the citizens generally; from the body of the community, without regard to political distinctions. Happily, we have a subject to occupy us which is independent of party, and above party, and in which all citizens may unite heart and hand, and work together cordially and zealously, to produce a grand consummation which is to redound to the benefit of every part of the community, and to every section of our country, and to the whole Union, and even Europe and Asia, and to the latest posterity.

It is now thirty-five years since I have been at work upon this subject—that of commercial communication between the Mississippi—the mode of communication varied only to said the progress of events, but the object always to sem. I begran with water communications on the line of the Missoari and Columbia rivers, when we owned nothing but Oregon beyond the Rocky Momtalns, and the steam car unknown; now, when California is acquired, the steam cars already run over more miles in the United States (all made by States or individuals) than would make six different roads to the Pacific ocean from our frontier, I change the mode and the line, and go for the car and San Francisco, and that upon the route closest to the parallel of thirty-nine degrees which the nature of the ground will admit of.

I caught the idea from Mr. Jefferson, who, in his message to Congress p

Congress constitutional jurisdiction of the case; and the extension of geographical science as the incident to the pursuit of that main object. That was before we acquired Oregon, or set up any claim to territory on the Pacific ocean; now we have both Oregon and California, and besides the commercial object, have another in the duty of communicating with the citizens in these distant possessions, and stretching a ligament of union from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

When I first wrote upon this subject it was a subject of ridicule with a great many; but that had no effect upon me. It is my prerogative to disregard unworthy opposition, and to vanquish it. I have continued steadily at my work for above thirty years, and now see success in view.

But I had something more than ridicule to encounter, and that was the unwise action of the federal government. In 1818 it made a treaty of joint occupation of the Columbia with the British for ten years, and so then in the Senate, but denounced that treaty as unjust and injurious, as it would postpone our settlement for ten years, and give the British a foothold which might require "a vigoreus effort of policy or of arms to bemove." In 1828 that treaty of joint occupation was indefinitely renewed. I opposed it to the uttermost in the Senate, but in vain. The administration, and the enemies to the growth of the Weet, were too strong for me. In 1846, under the administration of Mr. Polk, this unfortunate treaty was abrogated after it had nearly produced war between Great Britain and the United States; and I had the satisfaction to give it the last lick in that year, as I had given it the first in 1818—twenty-eight years before.

In the year-1824 I began another work in Congress, which was deemed chimerical—that of a road to Santa Fé. Solitary and alone I began to work

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In the year-1824 I began another work in Congress, which was deemed chimerical—that of a road
to Santa Fé. Solitary and alone I began to work
upon that road, and accomplished it, having obtained
an appropriation of \$30,000 for marking it out,
treating with the Indians for safe passage through an appropriation of \$30,000 for marking it out, treating with the Indians for safe passage through their country, and conciliating the good will of the New Mexican authorities in Santa Fe. Perseverance and a good cause crowned my efforts with success, and I had never doubted of eventual success; and the period seems now approaching for the grand consummation. The public mind seems to be effectually aroused up to it; and that all over our Union, and in Europe also. The British minister, (Lord John Russell,) told our late minister, Mr. Abbott Lawrence, (as Mr. Lawrence told me,) that this enterprise, if accomplished, would have a greater influence upon human affairs than any event since the discovery of the New World by Columbus, in which opinion Mr. Lawrence concurred, and told me it would be one of his cherished objects for the remainder of his life.

Having lately spoken fully on this subject at Kansas, Westport, and Independence, a report of which you will see in the newspapers, I say no more until we meet. Yours, truly, Thomas H. Benton.

Political Intelligence.
The municipal election in St. Paul, Minnesota, was held on the 6th, and the entire democratic ticket was elected. The following is the result:—

FOR PRESIDENT	OF THE COUNCIL
Democrats.	Whigs.
B. W. Lott242	A. L Carpenter 207
RECO	nder.
. M. Olivier 246	S. W. Walker 206
	OF COUNCIL.
Slcan	Geo. Irvine
A. Dressler 233	J. Farrington 137
W. H. Randall 322	D. L. Benson 214
harles Bazill	Robert C Knox 213
John Rogers 227	J. W. Simpson

ninth annual report of this institution represents the whole number of patients during the year to have been 321; remaining April 1st, 170. Of the 151 discharged during the year, 64 were entirely recovered, 21 much improved, 26 not improved, and 21 died. The whole number of patients since the commencement of the institution is 2,318, of which number 1,267, or more than one-half, left the institution entirely recovered.

The Watering Places.
[From the Saratoga Republican, May 13.]

HOTELS AT SARATOGA.

We are again reminded, by the approach of warm weather, of the duty we owe to the travelling and visiting community, to enlighten them on the subject of our hotel arrangements. While the eyes of the world are turned hitherward, the first inquiry is, "What sort of hotels will be found at Saratoga?' and next to our mineral fountains, this is the important question, and one that we will try to answer without fear, favor or affection. And first of the UNITED STATES HOTEL.

fear, favor or affection. And first of the

UNITED STATES HOTHEL.

This spacious establishment, with its numerous and clegant cottages, its beautiful park or pleasure grounds, its extensive piazzas, still ranks as one of the best and most attractive hotels in the Union. It is now undergoing the process of re-painting, renovation and repair, and will be open for company on the first of June. It will be kept and conducted, as heretofore, by J. M. Marvin & Co., and the only change resulting from the death of the lamented, Judge Marvin is his absence from the establishment; otherwise everything about it remains the same, his interested therein being represented or enjoyed by his widow and children. The Judge will, no doubt, be very much missed by the numerous guests whom

Judge Marvin is his absence from the establishment; otherwise everything about it remains the same, his interested therein being represented or enjoyed by his widow and children. The Judge will, no doubt, be very much missed by the numerous guests whom he was wont to meet and welcome so cordially; but the efforts of his surviving partner will be the greater to fill the void thus created, and the numerous patrons of this magnificent establishment will be well cared for, and all their wants properly supplied.

UNION HALL.

In Union Hall, a partial change of proprietorship has taken place since last year, Seymour Ainsworth having purchased the interest of Mrs. Washington Putnum, and therety becoming an equal co-partner with Henry H. Hathorn. It will be kept and conducted by Hathorn and Ainsworth. There is no hotel in this country more popular with the travelling community than this, nor one which is any better patronized from the opening to the closing of the season. It can now accommodate some five or six hundred people at the same time. The enterprising proprietors are making many essential additions and improvements in and about the establishment, by way of fashionable furniture, additional rooms and enlarged pleasure grounds. A new and leastiful enlarged stairway graces the front hall—a large three story building with some twenty parlors and sixty or seventy lodging rooms is being added and the whole house is undergoing improvement and repair. The establishment has been extended by the addition of the store lots on Broadway—by the old York House premises on Congress street and by one or two lots on Federal street, thereby much enlarging and improving the grounds and making the Union Hall accommodations equal to any hotein the State. The proprietors seem to be peculiarly well qualified for the business of hotel keeping—liberal in providing—polite and chilgring to their patrons, and making everybody comfortable and happy about them. Of course, such a hotel, conducted by such landlords, cannot fail to command a f

parts of the world. This house will be open sometime between the fifth and tenth of June.

This delightful house is still under the supervision of William S. Balch, one of the best and most attentive handlords at Saratoga. His house is always in good order—is well furnished and well supplied with everything desirable (except spirituous liquors) to accommodate his numerous patrons. Being situated about midway between the principal mineral fountains and in close proximity to the railroad depot, the Colombian is preferred to many other locations; indeed everything about this establishment is such as to command a large share of the patronage from the visiting and travelling community. It is always open with the beginning of the season and kept upon strict temperance principles.

American hottel.

This large and commodious establishment is still kept by Wilcox and Pitkin, its original proprietors. Here, too, the spirit of improvement has been at work. The room heretofore used as a barroom has been enlarged and made one of the pleasantest rooms in the house. Several commodious lodging rooms have been added, the interior has been painted, and the whole establishment put in the most complete order from ton to bettom. The American ranks

and the whole establishment put in the most com-plete order from top to bottom. The American ranks with the first class hotels in the village, and always commands its full share of company. It is open throughout the year. PYCHANGE HOTEL.

This is the name already given to a new hotel in rapid progress of erection on the site of the old Railroad, more recently called the Madison House, at the foot of Division street, the premises having passed into the hands of Philip Snyder, this gentleman having wisely concluded to rebuild a new three story, seventy feet front, designed expressly for a first class summer and winter hotel. Or course, its rooms will be spacious, and tastefully and conveniently arranged for that purpose. He designs to finish it and furnish it ready for the reception of company by the first of July, when we shall endeavor to speak of it again.

BROADWAY HOUSE.

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BROADWAY HOUSE.

This is another of the large class hotels, or temperance bearding house, delightfully situated at the north end of Broadway, in a very pleasant and agreable part of the viliage, The house is large, its rooms are spacious. He is arranging his pleasure grounds, which extend from Broadway to Matilda street, and altogether it is one of the most inviting stopping places in Saratoga. Abiel Stoddard, its proprieter and conductor, is entitled to much credit for the enterprise and taste displayed by him in fitting up and furnishing this excellent house, and his reward will no doubt be in the enjoyment of a full share of public patronage. It will be opened for company about the first of June.

This new and spacious edifice, on the corner of Congress street and Broadway, and directly opposite Congress Spring, is now under the supervision of Devid Richards, formerly a worthy and competent assistant at Congress Hall. The Stanwix has been very much improved, and is fitted up and furnished with good taste and in modern style, the close proximity to Congress Spring rendering it an exceedingly interesting and agreeable location. From what we knew of Mr. R., we hazard nothing in saying that his house will be thronged with company from the beginning to the close of the year.

This large hotel is kept open winter and summer,

beginning to the close of the year.

GLOBE HOTEL.

This large hotel is kept open winter and summer, on the corner of Matilda and Church streets, a few rods west of Broadway, and at the junction of the Saratoga and Washington with the Saratoga, Rensselaer and Schenectady Railreads, and the terminus of the Saratoga and Hadley Plank road. It is kept by J. W. Weeden, who is very obliging and attentive to his business. It is a large and commodious house, with spacious and well furnished apartments, and there is no hotel in Saratoga better adapted to the comfort of travellers than this, especially those who travel with their own conveyances. Attached to this hotel are extensive barns, sheds and stables, for the accommodation of travellers.

hotel are extensive barns, sheds and stables, for the accommodation of travellers.

MONTGOMERY HALL.

The contagious spirit of improvement so prevalent in our village has overtaken the proprietor of Montgomery Hall, and his arrangements are being perfected to make it a large and spacious establishment, he having purchased the brick building on the north, thereby giving him a conspicuous corner 150 feet on Buoadway by 200 feet on Washington street, and one of the most eligible building lots, for a first rate hotel, in this village. The owner, C. B. Moon, has overhauded and improved the brick corner and made it a very spacious well arranged house for boarding. W. H. Trusdell, the lessee of the Montgomery, is putting that part of the establishment in neat order. His experience as a landlord, with his liberality in providing—his central location and the facility with which he may connect it with the premises at present occupied by Mr. Moon, on the north, render this one of the largest and most inviting summer and winter hotels at Saratoga.

New Brunswick.—We have received St. John papers to the 19th, which contain, however, but little of interest, the most prominent topic being a discussion whether the Attorney-General paid £10 for a silk gown obtained from England, for himself, or charged it to the province, as the opposition ascrets. On the 18th, there was a celebration of the province, as the opposition ascrets. On the lasth, there was a celebration of the province, as the opposition ascrets.

The Rescued Family.

AN INCIDENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE LADIES'
HOME MISSION AT THE FIVE POINTS.

The outward history of the Mission at the Five

Points has been sketched, from time to time, in the public prints; but there are facts and incidents consected with it which have ministered encouragement to the laborers in this unpromising field, the narration of which cannot fail to interest every philanthropic heart. The public who have contributed so liberally towards the erection of a sanctuary of refuge on a spot—the Old Brewery—where sin has slain its housands, are entitled to ask for the trophies in this holy war against vice and iniquity. The following narration, therefore, cannot fail to be interesting. We give it in the words of the lady in whose experience at the Mission the facts were brought out:-

In the early part of June, 1830, shortly after the opening of the Mission room, I observed; one Sunday morning, among the children gathered in the school, a girl of eight or nine years of age, whose innocent expression of countenance was so strongly contrasted with the bold air of most of her associates that it attracted my attention. When the school was dismissed I asked her name, where she lived, &c. She seemed to shrink from the glance which I cast upon her tattered; filtby garnents and dissherelled hair. "Do you know where the Tabernacle is?" I asked. "Oh, yes; I sweep the Street there sometimes, and sell mint at the hotel near it." "Will you come to my house to-morrow morning, at No.—, near the Tabernacle? I wish to see yod." At nine o'clock the next morning she was at the door. I took her to the laundry, had her put into a tub of water, where she got a thorough ablution, and had afterwards her hair well combed—an operation to which it reemed it had been months, if not years, a stranger. As I had a little daughter about her age, whose clothes would fit her, I clothed her from head to foot, and when the bonnet was put upon her head the poor child looked up with a pleased and happy expression of countenance, and broke the silence which she had maintained throughout the entire ceremeny, as she exclaimed, "Oh, Ma'am, how good I feet!" Seap and water, with clean clothes, had made a petent transformation, and the little, clean, satisfied face that looked out from the bonnet amply rewarded me. On leaving, she was told she must keep her touch again, how as one of the first at the Mission School, in as neat a trim as she had left me the Monday before. In the interim she had reassomed her usual garb, to pursue her ordinary avosation, which was sweeping the street and supplying markets and hetels with mint for "mint juleps."

Little Jare's altered appearance made so favorable an impression on her associates, that I hought the rude rough, boys might be benefitted by an example of cleanliness among their number. My eye "My mother drinks, ma'am." "Cannot you persuade your mother to become soler?" said I. "No, ma'am, she will not take the pledge." I took down a book and asked him if he could read. "Quite imperfectly," was the sensible reply. I then read to him various incidents related in ancedetes for the young hy and asked him if he could read. "Quite imperfectly," was the sensible roply. I then read to him various incidents related in ancedetes for the young by the late Rev. Daniel Smith, concerning the swearer, the Sabbath-breaker, and the drunkard, showing him how signally God would bless even the efforts of a child to rescue a parent from intemperance. The silent tear rolled down his cheek as I urged upon him the necessity of doing all he could to free himself and family from the vices to which they were addicted; and he said most carnestly. "I will not swear any more, nor chew any more tobacco," A few days after this promise was made, I observed Joseph again chewing. I said kindly to him, "So, Joseph, your labit of chewing was so strong you could not keep your promise." "Oh yes I have; I am chewing canonile flowers;" taking them from his vest pocket. He said his appetite left him when he gave up his tobacco, and he was obliged to break off by this means, and he did succeed—pattern we think to older heads. "Will you take me to see your mother, Joseph?" said I. "Not to-day, ma'am, please." "But why?" "She it no up yet; she is not sober." "Never mind, let me go with you now; I think she will be up by the time we get there." After much persuasion he consented; on our way down Anthony street, as if to prepare me for the wretchelness of his misseable home, he said I would find the house very dirty, and no anticipation could equal the sad reality. The entry through which I was obliged to pick my steps, led to the door of a room, the air of which was almost intolerable, so diffusive was the odor on opening the door. It was on the ground floor, and the crevices and heles of the broken flooring were a receptacle for the refuse food and slops. The front of the room had been used as a bar room, but the partition had been taken down, and with it large pieces of the well and celling. On a broken table, braced up against the wall to keep it from falling, lay a dog, heside a piece of bread, a dirty plate of butter, a broken tee-po was the home of those children, what their sweet, innocent faces—this was the atmosphere of physical and moral pellution in which these young creatures were being trained for eternity! A man was seated on a bundle of eld and fresh, herbs, with three boys opposite him, all busily engaged tying up herbs and arranging mint in bundles, for the markets and hotels. Could the drinkers of mint juleps, as they lifted the cup from the marble table of the gilded saleon, have seen the untold filth of the room in which the mint gathered by the side of the limpid brook was prepared for their use, they would have dashed down the draught with disgust, from their lips, and would never have felt an inclination to taste it again. In the far corner of the room another scene presented itself. There lay the mother of the three interesting children, drunk, upon the floor. The boy, approaching her, pushed her with his foot, saying, with almost despairing earnestness in his tones. "Mother, get up; do get up; here is the lady who gave Jeanie and me our clothes; do get up." She was at length aroused by the child's appeal, and, staggering towards the mantel, piece, against which she leaned heavily, she said. "You are very good, ma'am, for what a did for my children—and I am very sick." "It is you look ill," I replied, "and I ceme here to see in I could do you any good." She was evidently affected at these words of kindness, but she only reiterated that she was so sick. And so she was, poor creature, with a sore and grievous sickness, overpowering both body and mind; but she was to me a most interesting woman, her face indicating she had not always been so degraded.

The man on the herbs, who had been listening to our conversation, and had not before spoken, now exclaimed. "You know you are not sick at all; you know you have been drunk all night; and I had to get the breakfast this morning myself. That is what alls her, ma'am." "Is this your husband?" I asked the woman. "Yes, ma'am; no, ma'am; he has lived here with me checkfast this morni

all your children?" "Only one; the other two lads who are bundling mins are not mine. I have but two boys and one girl. Those two boys, ma'am, are orphans, whose parents died with the cholers; and they have lived here ever since, for I promised their mother to look after them." And in all ber degradation and poverty she had sheltered these orphans in her wretched home, and they accompanied the man when he went into tifle country to gather herbs, and assisted him to prepare them for sale; and in this way the family was supported.

I now exposulated with her on her vicious course of life. How could she, a mother, with three such very interesting children growing up around her, so declase hereel? She replied, that she had no decent clothes or they would have been married. The man, contradicting her, said that was not the case, for he had been willing several times to be married, but she would go on a spee, and then he would not have her. He added, that if she only would keep sober she was as respectable as any lady in New York. I suggested, and then urged, that she should sign the pledge, and if she remained sober till after the Fourth of July, and they were still of the opinion that it would contribute to their happiness to be married, that suitable clothing should be provided, and the ceremony should take place in the mission room. She took the pledge and kept sober, and on the evening of the 5th of July, 1850, they stood respectably arrayed in front of the altar in our mission room, while the missionary performed the marriage ceremony with great solemnity, and at the close gave them an instructive exhortation to be on their guard against the evils of intemperance.

They promised, as they veturned home with lighter and happier hearts than they had known for many a day. A comfortable room was then procured for them; it was neatly whitewashed, and furnished with the luxuries of bedsteads, bedding, chairs and a table. A place was found for the man in a coal yard. A pose phase should have written it for her; is flar

is gained, they will not desire to live among the degraded.

This is but one of the families rescued from deep degradation through the instrumentality of the Ladies' Heme Missionary Society; and there are still innocent young faces pleading for their neglected childhood, their miserable homes, and their abandoned parents. Will not the citizens of New York, by their liberal gifts, enable this society to carry out their plans to satisfactory issues? The mission has a public good in view, and it looks for public sympathy and support. It endeavors to clevate the temperal condition of these poor forlorn ones, so long uncated for, but if also aims to throw the Christian element among these degraded masses, with the element among these degraded masses, with the strong faith that it will even here attest its divine origin and its wonder-working power—that the little leaven will leaven the whole lump.

Mexico and Santa Anna in a French Point of View.

The French journal; La Potrie, gives in its issue of the fourth May a translation of Ceneral Santa Anna's manifesto to the Mexican nation, made on the day after his arrival at Vera Cruz, and accompanies it with the following remarks:-

After baving read, over and over again, with the After baving read, over and over again, with the greatest attention, the preceding manifesto, we have still to find in it the appearance of any political programme whatever. We read in it the protestations usual in such cases in favor of liberty and order, of which all ambitious men are prodigal, with promises no less vague of meral and material ameliorations, the execution of which may be indefinitely expected. But apart from these commonplaces, the manifesto is all that can be inaccorded of the many meaningless. But apart from these commonplaces, the manifesto is all that can be imagined of the most meaningless

and empty.

And now if, as we are strongly inclined to believe, Senta Arma is at this moment the only man of any worth that Mexico can reckon on, we are forced to admit that this impossibility—a Mexican republic—has arrived at the critical movement of a forced to admit that this impossibility—a Mexican republic—has arrived at the critical movement of a definite disappearance or of a radical transformation. It is absolutely necessary either that Mexico find immediately a man of genius, native or foreign, as a chief, or that she solicit an annexation to the United States. But as Santa Anna has not the stuff of a man of genius, the annexation of Mexico to the American Union is the only issue to the embarrassments of every kind under which the Mexican confederation spectrums. This appreciation can hope-federation spectrums. ments of every kind under winds the Mexican con-federation succumists. This atnexation can hence-forth only be a matter of time; and it might be very possible that the insatisable avidity of the Yankees, and the still increasing distress of Mexico, being granted, this time is not very far distant.

News from Fort Lerrante.

Salt Lake mail, under charge of Mr. Hobbs, arrived bere on Saturday last in contract time. The contractor, Mr. Woodson, has used every exertion to push the mail through, and has succeeded, in spite of the snow, to reach fort Laranic. At every attempt from that place to the valley the mail has been stopped by the snow since hast November. By this arrival we have dates to the 15th from Fort Laranic, Little of interest has transpired there during the last month. A few mountaineers had arrived from the West, who state that the winter's severity had destroyed many cattle for our Mormon friends, and that such a season has not been known for many years. The mow, which has been deep in and around the fest and mountains near, had dispersed, and by late rains all the streams except South Platte were unusually full. But little grass was to be found between Forts Laranic and Kearny—from Kearney in heie it was pretty well advanced, and cattle could be well sustained. The first trains were met boyond Little Blue river. A company from St. Louis, Pitcher, Foulke & Co., were at Little Blue on the 25th of April, consisting of seventeen wagons and Other smaller companies were met at points along. 00 men. Other smaller companies were met at points along.

Other smaller companies were met at points along. Chiles & Co., from here, crossed the stream but a few days afterwards. This year more energy has been shown in pushing onward than ever before; we hope they may meet with ne trouble. The main party were only six days from Fort Kearny here, averaging seventy nules per day.

On the 1st of this month the Santa Fe and Salt Lake mails left here at contract time. Wm. S. Messery, went out as passenger in the first, and Hon. Mr. Bernheisel, in the Salt Lake stage.—Independence, Mo., Messenger, May 7.

The Emigrant's Song.

The headlands were frowning before us, As we flow through the wide open sea, while those left behind who adore us Sighed, Farewell acushla-machre.

It was a clear, cloudless morning; The wind from the southward it blew; The sen rose, the blue waves adorning, O'er which like a sea bird we flew

Twee then that my heart best in sadness

At leaving my country behind,
And none could afford me the glainess
Which comports the wearied in mind.
For there lay the scenes that I cherish,
Which never can leave my fond heart;
Oh, ne'er can that memory perish,
Though ocean may keep us apart. Then give me the broad billows heaving
That bear me away o'er the sea;
The the home of our fathers we're leaving.
To dwell in the land of the free

It is proposed to remove the remains of Gen. Harrison, which are now entombed at North Bend, to the battle field of Tippecanoe, there to slumber with those of the integrit Col. Joe Davics and their compatricts.

Marine Affairs.

STYAM-RIP HERMANN, Capt. Higgins, left port of esterday, for Bremen, via Southampton, with one red and seventy passengers and \$400,000 in specie. THE BRITISH SCREW STRANSHIP GLASGOW, Captain Craig, sailed yesterday for Glasgow, with a full cargo and two

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of a Gang of Dock Thieses, Associates of the last Hoselett and Send.—At about daylight on Friory morning cofficers Duffey, Holden and Colgan, of the Fourth ward arrested five young men known in that ward as does this yes. Their rames are John Conneily, John Wallace, John Quinn, John Kerrigan and Patrick Nevilla, when the officers found standing and conversing together by the deck foot of Roosevelt street. Kerrigan and Nevilla had a beat which they had evidently just step sed from the officers, well knowing that some robbery had bear effected by the actions of the reques, accordingly took them into custocy on ampticion, and in the bottom of the boat was found a razer in a case, and on the person of Neville was found a white silk handbrechief. The five prisoners were then taken to the station house, and some after information was received that about 12 o'clock the previous night, the barge General S. M. Burroughs, lying at the foot of Dover street, had been entered and three trunks containing clothing, valued at \$50, and a silver watch worth \$22, and an are and hammer, had been stein therefrom; valued in all at \$75 50, the property of George W. Sichner, captain of the barge and another man. The captain was sent for to look at the prisoner, when he identified the prisoner called Neville, as one of the two persons he saw above off from the barge in about, and at the same time saw that the boat contained sevaral rumbs. It seems by the evidence of the captain that between 12 and 10 clock that night he was awoke by a noise in the cabin of the barge, and hurrying to the deck, he was just in time to see two young men shove a boat off and row away; and one of the prisoners he identifies as one of the two who occupied the said boat on that occasion. The captain also identifies the razor as a part ohis property which his trunk contained. The handker-chief has been identified by the owner of one of the other runks. The belief is that the thieves rowed off into the stream, the left unobserved unt

ball, but the two thieves were committee.

For trial.

Vident Arault on an Emigrant Runner.—Two memors and Louis Kruder and Chares McDougall, were yesterday arrested by officer Mansfeld, on a charge of assaulting and bearing an emigrant runner named Lemon Lauderganck, residing at 70 Greenwich street. The complainant swere that he was attacked by the two mem bowenamed, and that McDougall struck him on the head with a siving-shot, knocking him senacless for some time, and inflicting a severe wound. The accused parties were held to ball in the sum of \$500 cach, to answer the charge a hearing to take place some day in the criming week.

Joshua R. Giddings, Samuel Lewis and Salmen P. Chase were to address the citizens of Cincinnati, on the 19th

inst, on the subject of American slavery.

The Washington Republic of the 20th Laxt. says: Of one hundred and forty five arrivals at Willard's Hotel one Wednesday and Thursday, we note the following: Hem Wednesday and Thursday, we note the following: Hem Jensey Rucharun, Pennsylvania; Hon. R. M. Price, New Jersey; Cel J. P. Taylor, United States Army; J. McAlligater, United States Army; Onted States Navy; Purser Sample, United States Navy; Netholas Haight, Eaq., New York; Dr. Maulsby, United States Navy; L. B. digmen, E.q., California; Robert Tyler, Esq., Philadelphia; Cel. Jeff Nayler, Mississippi; Wright Hawks, Esq., New York; Benjamin Parke, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Col. John H. George, Concord, New Hampshire; T. P. Lathera, Raque, Natchez, Mississippi; Gen. A. H. Brisbane; Lambert Gettings, Esq., Eathmore.

dings, Eaq., Ealtimore.

ARRIVALS SEAWARD.

An steamship Southerner from Charleston—Mrs R Withers, Mrs M Gore, Dies H Gore, S R B Lowis, H W Pesse, ledy and two children, Mr Peck and lady, Mrs Green, Mrs Kelsey.

Mrs Lamble and three children, Miss Ford, Miss E Tams, Miss G Turnbull, Miss E Turnbull, Miss E Clifton, Miss G R Perker, Miss Chinon, Mrs B J Johnson and four children, Miss Johnson, A C Richards, lady and two children, G Kincer, L Gere, J D Langheme, H L Stafferd, J L Brower, Lient I Evidedre, J T Beaton, J G Vose, B Doton, S Tams, B T Johnson, Rdy Ann three children, S Y Timolat, J Webb, F W Dunham and lady—41 in the steerage. In brig Gov Brown from St Marks-Mrs A P Smith, child ad servant. J E Whitmore, wife and child, A G Crane, Ja

In brig R E Lawton from Havana—Don Juan R Wilson, E Pierce, J Alliens, Wm Mownt.
In brig Black Prince from Sunderland—Wm Thompson, T Barker.

In sebr Archiever from St Thomas-Mr Gurrier, wife and two children, J Brugman.

Is acht Archiever from St Thomas—Mr Gurrier, wife and two children, J Brugman.

DEFARTCHES SEAWARD.

In the steamship Glascow, for Glascow—Mrs Camerom, Elizabeth Todo. Mrs Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs Small, Miss Kithek, Kr G B Morewood, Mrs G B Morewood nurse and Schildren, Miss Holen Routh, Mr. Small, Mr Klinck, R Me-Ketale, Mr Ecil, Mrs Bell. Thomas Bell, Mrs Watson and Schildren, Joseph Hasgrave, Mrs Old and Children, New York, Mrs Francis McDouald and infant, Brooklyn; Mrs Bryden, Masy Bryden, Glinner, Jacob L Pagras, John Newland, Albany; Isaac Glimor, Chuada Mrs Them Chaimers and child, Miss Cowie, Sovel, J B Ranwick, Lynchburgh; Rev Pt Soott, lady and Tchildren, Newarke, De Surman, Joseph Hose, Demarara, John McDouald, Wm Smith, Rev Pt Soott, lady and Tchildren, Newarke, De Surman, G. M. G. M. G. Menner, John McDouald, Wm Smith, Putton Turner, George Hoddermoek, New York, Mrs Miss Daistry, Miss P Daintry, John Harge, John Thomas, Austhan, Sanub I Bamilton, Mrs Hamilton, Walter Paterson, Isaac Euchanan, Jas Thomson, Elizabeth Duncas, W. Laing, Alexander Gew, George Gew, Glasgow; John McAnley, Isaac Parker, Dr Lawdell, New York, Robb Croun, Cincinnut; Hoberta and Bruker, Mrs Robert Mason, New York; Miss Nosburgh, Canada; June Tarabull, Mrs Amn Red and child, Mrs Miller, Mrs Hamilton, New York; Miss Sosburgh, Canada; June Tarabull, Mrs McHen, Mrs Margaret Knoz, New York; Miss Sosburgh, Canada; June Tarabull, Mrs McHen, Mrs Miss Maskan, Miss Halason, Mrs Combe, Mrs McBeth, Dundas; Mrs F W Jones, Margt McLaghlane, New York; Miss Sosburgh, Canada; June Tarabull, Mrs McHen, Mrs Margaret Knoz, New York; Miss Sosburgh, Canada; Hus Tarabull, Mrs Miller, Mrs Margaret Knoz, New York; Miss Sosburgh, Canada; Rev M. Y Stark, Mrs Stark, Miss Halason, Mrs Combe, Mrs McBeth, Dundas; Mrs F W Jones, Margt McLaghlane, Mrs McBeth, Dundas; Mrs F W Jones, Margt McLaghlane, Mrs McHen, Mrs Margaret Knoz, New York; Miss Stark, Miss Halason, Mrs Combe, Mrs McBeth, Dundas; Mrs F W Jones, Margt McLaghlane, Mrs Misser, John Marray, Walter